CRIMINALITY AS A PROFESSION. Adopted by Younger Sons of Noble Fami-

ites in XVIII. Century France. PARIS, Sept. 24.—In these days the most adroit, prudent and sagacious criminal cannot fail to suffer periods of imprisonment. What with extradition treaties, the telegraph, facilities of communication and scientifically accurate personal description, there is no place on earth where he can secure immunity from In the eighteenth and earlier centuries the clever rogue was free from these interruptions to professional activity. He was assured of a long and prosperous career before the clumsy police machinery of the period was able to curtail it. This opened wide field of enterprise to younger sons of noble families, who when they did not enter the army or Church in many cases adopted a career of felonious adventure. When taken, if the authority of relatives could command it, instead of dying on the gallows or being broken on the wheel, they were shipped to the colonies, where, usually, they became later the founders of families proud of their ancestry, and many of whose members subsequently attained to great distinction in commercial

and other affairs.

These well born criminals of polished manners were finished linguists, men of society and of the world, always on the move from one European State to another, and as well informed as Saint Simon in domestic secrets and genealogical records. These acquirements enabled them to pose with as-surance as members of such noble families as they might select to represent, and to concoct at leisure and with certainty plots for their devastation.

An instance in point is that of the young "Count de Moncade." His real name was never known, nor was he ever captured. He had all of the talents -a masterful forger, a remarkable linguist, and was capable of assuming any rôle his interests might dictate. The story of one exploit I am about to relate is convincing as to his ability. Although the scene is laid in Holland, it comes legitimately within the province of the police of Paris. through papers sent them by the Dutch authorities in the hope of procuring his arrest in France, where it was supposed he had gone. The then Lieutenant-General of Police was moved to such admiration of the completeness and cleverness of the scheme of the roung "Count de Moncade" that he retained the records of the case in the archives of his instead of returning them to the source

from which they had come In the early years of the eighteenth century the Marquis de Saint Gilles was Spanish Ambassador at The Hague. In his youth he had been an intimate friend of the Count de Moncade, a grandee of Spain and one of its richest Through the itineraries of the diplomatic service of one of the two friends they had not met for twenty or more years. A few months after his arrival at The Hague, the Marquis received a letter from the Count, who, in recalling their former association, asked him, in these words, a great service.
"You knew," he wrote, "the distress it had caused me not to be able to perpetuate the name of Moncade; but thanks to heaven, a year or more after you had gone abroad my prayers were answered. I became the father of a son, who as he grew to manhood showed himself worthy of his birth. Unfortunately he fell in love with the most famous actress f the theatre of Toledo. I closed my eyes to this inclination as my son had previously conducted himself to my entire satisfaction. But, learning that passion had led him to give promise of marriage in writing to the donna, I asked the King to imprison him. My son, informed of this intention, anticipated the order of arrest. He eloped with the woman. For the past six months I have lost all trace of him: but I have reason to believe he is at The Hague. I beg, my dear Marquis, that you will exhaust every effort to learn if this sur-mise be correct, and if so I ask you to leave stone unturned to return him to me. is but just that his companion shall be liberally indemnified provided she be willing to surrender the written promise of marriage.

eraily indemnified provided she be willing to surrender the written promise of marriage. I give you full authority to pay her any amount you may think advisable in order to secure the relinquishment of the iniquitous contract. You will also equip my son amply in money and effects necessary to his prompt return to Spain." This letter contained an accurate description of the son and his mistress.

The Marquis had no sooner read this communication than he sent confidential agents to every inn in Amstervam, Rotterdam and The Hague in the hope of getting trace of the fugitives; but no clue was obtained. He had commenced to despair of success when it occurred to him that a bright young French page in his service might solve the mystery. He sent him daily to every place of public resort at The Hague, and at night to the theatre, promising a large reward in case of successful results.

One evening at the theatre he saw in a box a young couple who answered exactly the description of the lovers. His close scrutiny evidently alarmed them, for they withdrew hurriedly to the rear of the loge, as if to escape observation. The page was now assured that he had discovered the fugitives; he kept close watch upon them, and at the close of the play stationed himself at the entrance of the corridor leading to the boxes. When the couple appeared he followed them until he saw them enter an inn called "Le Vicomte de Turenne." He then hurried to inform the Marquis de Saint Gilles of his discovery.

vicomte de Turenne. He discovery de la fision discovery. The Ambassador, accompanied by the page and two servants, hastened to the inn. Upon his arrival there he summoned the landlord and asked him where was located the room of a young couple—describing them have a very stopping at his house. The landthe room of a young couple—describing them—who were stopping at his house. The land-lord refused to rive the information unless the visitors could furnish the names of the persons they were seeking, nor could it be obtained until the Marouis had warned the landlord that he was addressing the Spanish ambassador, whose authority it would be dangerous to resist. The landlord said that the two young people had forbidden him to allow any one to visit them, but out of consideration for the rank of the Marquis he would disregard this order and conduct him to their room.

would disregard this order and conduct him to their room.

This was situated in the uppermost stery and was the most squalid of the inn. When the visitors had reached it they knocked repeatedly at the door without obtaining response. Finally it was partly opened: but at sight of the waiting group an attempt was made to reclose it, but not before the Marquis had forced his way in, leaving his domestics in the corridor.

hade to reclose it, but not before the Marquis had forced his way in, leaving his domestics in the corridor

He was confronted by the young man, who answered most accurately the description of the son of his friend. Behind him was a young woman, beautiful and well formed, who in color of hair and features was the counterpart, as described, of the Toledo actress. The young man complained of the violence used in intruding upon his privacy in a country where every one was assured of personal liberty. The Marquis replied that he came as a friend; as the representative of an affectionate father. He implored the voung man to accept his good offices and no longer to attempt to conceal his identity. Addressing him as Count he protested that he had no intention to do harm to him or to his interesting companion. The young man repudiated the title of Count and said that he was nothing more than the son of a Cadiz merchant, travelling for pleasure with his wife. The Marquis, casting his eyes about the squally furnished room and observing the slender luggage of the occupants, was moved to test the sked the young man if he considered his present abode suited to a son of the Count de Moncade. He persisted in this strain, until the youth, as if suddenly moved to repentance and remorse, threw himself at the feet of the Marquis and in acknowledging that he was the son of the Count de Moncade, said he would never return to Spain if it involved abandonment of his adorable companion.

The young woman, who had remained in

if it involved abandonment of his adorable companion.

The young woman, who had remained in the background, solbing bitterly, now came forward and clasping the Marquis's hand, said with noble sincerity that notwithstanding tumultuous affection for her lover, she would relinquish claim to bim rather than obstruct his return to his father. The Marquis was deeply touched at this exhibition of spontaneous self-abnegation. The young man, however, would not listen to separation from his mistress, from one so sublimely unselfish and generous, until the Marquis had promised to make such provision as would assure her against any vicissitude. The Ambassador not only consented to this, but in consideration of her noble, self-sacrificing spirit would assume the responsil lity of largely increasing the amount he was authorized to pay her, when she had delivered to him the written promise of marriage given her by the young Count, but not until he had taken up residence at the embassy preparatory to his return to Spain. The sum agreed upon was 10,000 florins [about \$6,000 of our money].

While this sordid negotiation was in progress the young woman stood as one crushed and huviliated at the thought of exchanging

ress the young woman stood as one crushed and humiliated at the thought of exchanging and humiliated at the thought of exchanging passionate love against a paltry sum of money. In a voice choking with emotion, she said to the Marquis as she drew the promise of marriage from her bosom and gave it to him, that she knew too well the heart of her lover longer to have need of it. The Ambassador, whose tears were flowing in abundance, stood transfixed at such an exhibition of grandeur of soul. He promised the young woman that so long as he should live he would care for and protect her. He assured the young Count that his happiness was com-

plete, now that he was about to restore an only son to the arms of a doting father. What a delight to him to be the intermediary in such a satisfying consummation!

The Marquis, however, knowing the power of love and fearing that another night of companionship between the lovers might undo all he had accomplished, insisted that the young Count should accompany him forthwith to the embassy. The tears, the heartbreaking protestations of affection which accompanied the parting of the lovers, were indescribable, and so deeply touched the heart of the Marquis that in an outburst of syinpathy he generously promised the adorable woman a considerable addition, out of his own pocket, to the amount he had previously agreed to pay her.

The meagre luggage of the young Count was not difficult of transportation. The same evening saw him installed in sumptious apartments at the embassy, while the Marquis, beaming with joy, pondered over the happy prospect of restoring to the illustrious house of Moncade the future inheritor of its greatness and magnificent estates. The next morning taijors, cloth and lace merchants presented themselves to take the orders of the young Count. Two valets de chambre and three lackeys were assigned to his service. The Marquis, proud of his success, showed the young Count the letter he had written to his father. In this he congratulated his friend upon having a son whose sentiments and qualities shed lustre upon his noble birth. The young woman was not forgotten. The Marquis, in dilating upon the unselfishness she had diplayed on a trying occasion, informed the Count of his—the Marquis s—payment to her of 10,000 florins. He hoped this donation would meet with his friend's approval. The amount mentioned was on that day paid the noble and interesting young woman, followed by her immediate departure.

The preparations for the young Count's journey were commenced. A superb outfit of clothing was provided, a comfortable travelling carriage was sent by water from Rotter-

and interesting young woman, followed by her immediate departure.

The preparations for the young Count's journey were commenced. A superb outful for clothing was provided, a comfortable travelling carriage was sent by water from Rotterdam to France to await the arrival of the young Count, who would then continue his journey to Spain by land. A very large sum of money was given him for travelling expenses, and ample letters of credit upon Paris bankers. The parting between the Marquis and the young Count de Moncade was projonged and affectionate.

The Ambassador awaited with impatience a reply to the letter informing his old friend of the speedy return to him of an erring son and heir. At the end of four months he received the answer so long desired. The surprise and disgust of the Marquis at what follows, may be easily imagined:

"Heaven, my dear Marquis, has never accorded me the pleasure of paternity. Loaded with wealth and honors, the chagrin of being deprived of an heir to all this greatness has been the bitting sorrow of my life. Hearn with inexpressible distress that you have fallen it victim to a young adventurer, who has abused the knowledge of the close friendship which exists between us. Your Excellency, although a dupe of this rogue, shall not be held responsible for the losses you have suffered through his effrontery. I hope, my dear Marquis, you will not decline to accept the enclosed order for 5,000 French louis d'ors [about \$20,000 of our money] payable to you."

The delay of four months which ensued between the despatch of the letter of the Marquis, you will not decline to accept the enclosed between the despatch of the letter of the Marquis, you will not decline to accept the enclosed between the despatch of the letters of credit on Paris bankers and with the money and effects so lavishly provided by the Marquis make good their escape.

FOR DANISH-AMERICAN UNION.

FOR DANISH-AMERICAN UNION. A Proposed Alliance of Literary Folks of the Two Countries.

After an absence of thirty years from his native land, Mr. Bjerregaard of the Astor Library recently paid a visit to Denmark. On his return he has brought to American authors the greeting of a circle of the younger Danish writers, with the proposal to form an alliance.

This alliance was discussed at a dinner given to Mr. Bjerregaard by a large number of prominent literary men at the Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen. At this dinner were twenty-odd representative men and women. The calling of literature was discussed and opinions on world literature were expressed

As a result of this discussion the question of placing Danish authors in a friendly relationship to those of America was warmly considered. Various methods were suggested, such as the interchange of books,

letters, ideas and photographs.
"I was able to tell them about the characteristics of the American," said Mr. Bjerregaard. "Our age here in America stands related to the idea of energy.

"Energy is the redeeming element in the American life. We do not represent art and the beautiful, philosophy and thought. religion and devotion. These ideas attained their heights and dominated in the past ages.

America does not express its soul by art by praise; it 'expresses its soul by man. Man is the sign of the present thought. The man who can do work-not labor-who shows that he has a hand, an active thought

-this is the man of the hour. "We see abroad the faces of foreigners who wear the same old stolid expression seen for generations. They change when they come here. They cannot go back, they could not take root again in their native lands, they could not stay there. Foreigners are so fascinated by this energy

that they must become Americans. It is that they must become Americans. It is irresistible.

"When I went back I was a phenomenon to my countrymen. I have become inoculated with the same force. The large majority of people here are self-made.

"In America you have to forget what you are, highest or lowest. If you were a reasant you are raised, if a king's councillor, an army officer, a member of the diplematic corps, you are so no more. It must be forgotten if you would survive.

"Would-be Americans have not only to learn a new civilization in America, they have to unlearn an old one. This is much harder. Very few who have been educated have the moral courage.

have the moral courage.

"All this I told my friends, the Danish authors. The authors at the dinner, heard authors. The authors at the dinner, heard very little about American conditions, American letters, the school of nature study. Thoreau, Thompson-Seton, John Burroughs, a school which is emphatically

Burroughs, a school which is emphatically American.

"After my speech Johannes V. Jensen spoke. He is the author of the work 'The Gothic Revival,' which is another effort toward renewing the exhausted soil of Continental influence.

"As I spoke for the vitalizing influence of the American, he spoke for that of the vigorous cld Norse life, its force, its energy, which is very great and of primitive freshness.

ness.
"There is a preparation of bacteria used to revive old exhausted soils. If refreshes, puts new life into the wornout earth. And so it is with these old, overcivilized places, these hypermentalized races. They need new energy, for their physical soil is exhausted.

new energy, for their physical soil is exhausted.

"Therefore they need America, they need the primitive Scandinavia.

"This book, "The Gothic Revival,' is to be a sympathetic voice for Americans. If it is establishing an interrelation between the Europeanized Denmark and the primal Scandinavian forces, some such method might be resorted to in order to establish a helpful alliance between our country and Denmark.

"For, if the Danes need us, need this new energy, this fresh force, we, in turn need them, need the lesson, too, of how to hew out of our time something big and crude and strong. While the American soil is not impoverished, it is in need of a vigorous

and strong, while the American soil is not impover ished, it is in need of a vigorous art ideal."

At the dinner above mentioned were

At the dinner above mentioned were present among others, Karl Ewalt, Emma Gad, a dramatist whose plays are produced in Copenhagen and the provinces; D. A. Jensen, an idyllic poet; Maria Bjerregaard, sister of the guest of honor; Mrs. Yungersen, who is called the mother of all literary women in Copenhagen; Miss Valborg Andersen, editor of Hjemmet, the most famous women's paper in the north of Europe; Sophie Olsen, a pianist and head of the conservatory, besides being a literary critic, and Drewsen.

"Drewsen is the man," explained Mr. Bjerregaard, "who once, when he was in America, hearing that bourgeois had insulted his friend the well known Hjalmar Drachmann, took a passage to Denmark, breshed the bourgeois and returned forth-

Drachmann, took a passage to Denmark, thrashed the bourgeois and returned forthwith to America, quite satisfied."

In the course of the coming season it is

In the course of the coming season it is proposed to gather together American authors who are representative of modern thought into some sort of alliance in pur-suance of the idea set forth by the friendly

POEMS WORTH READING

Numeration

Returning from vacation On the breezy coast of Maine. I saw her at the station And, later, on the train,

"I beg your pardon, sir," she said. And pursed her pretty mouth.

"Does this train make connection
With the one-one-five-o south? "I missed the seven-two-five, A. M

And so I had to walt From seven-three-o, and all alone. Until one-nine to eight." The conversation thus begun

Continued as we sped; One-nine-o-two was her first year Down at the beach, she said. The season over, she was glad;

And there her papa kept a store At one-o-six-o West. She hoped, however, to return And be the central hello girl From June, one-nine-o-five

She liked the city best

The Inquisitive Juror

Read at a Meeting of the State Stenographers' Asso clation at Rochester. Of all the nuisances under the skies, The one who to my mind takes the prize

He knows more law than the Court of Appeals.

And he rends the air with his joyous squeals: While the horrified court room takes to its heels Which, though it won't work, gives him lots of fun

But his tongue and his jaw keep on the go He rarely uses a proper word; His notions are crazy, grotesque and absurd. He butts in here and he pokes in there,

And, weaving around it the luminous bands Of guess and suspicion, of may and perhaps. He finally dumps it into the laps Of his fellow jurors, who know no more At the end of the case than they did before, And when they into the evidence delve, He tries to be the whole darned twelve. He wants to decide the case himself. And leave his brethren on the shelf;

And, returning to court with boundless pride He hears his verdict "BET ASIDE!" CHARLES S. REQUA.

Seven Questions of Life From the Chicago Tribune. An infant, wailing in his fright
At landing in this world of fret:
Afraid of dark, afraid of light,
With unknown troubles to be met:
We cry: "Ah, see the lovely pet!"
And "How much money will be get?"

When into joyous youth he's grown,
We watch and weigh each chosen friend;
We ask if wild oats he has sown.
And speak of ways that he should mend.
And often trust and distrust blend
In "How much money does he spend!"

When to the problems of this life
He seems to have become awake,
And thinks of getting home and wife—
What form then does our question take?
Our thoughts thus into speech will breake?
"Well, how much money does he make?"

In middle life he has become Sedately dignified and staid, And of his countenance so grum At times we almost feel afraid. But into his affairs we wade With "How much money has he made?

Next as a pillar of the State— At forty-eight or fifty, say— We point to him the honors great That wait for him along the way The war cry of the bitter fray Is "How much money will he pay?" And later on, when days go by
Like water dropping through a sieve.
And failing hair and failing eye
Proclaim he has not long to live.
Oh, then we're most inquisitive
Wih "How much money will he give?"

Last stage of all—we meet and sigh,
We speak of him and gently grieve,
And in impassioned eulogy
His noble traits and deeds we weave,
and information we receive
From "How much money did he leave?"

Fleischmann. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

He did not pay big salaries to investigate the poor; That's why his light above the rest shines like a Kohmoor Remembering, in simplicity, just what the Master He simply found the hungry, and he simply gave them bread.

He did not help to raise the pile of granite so much prized

By those who think that Charity's a sin "not organ-lzed".

And why a man was starving didn't much disturb his head. He simply found the hungry and he simply gave them bread.

He did not pour more gall on Want with myriad questionings. Or hire other folks to do such questionable things, But, ere the famished mortals here were altogether He simply found the hungry and he simply gave them bread.

Ah, well, the experts call his course "unscientific, quite."
And since they built this science up, of course they must be right;
Twould hurt them should his notions—or Christ's—too freely spread;
He simply found the hungry and he simply gave them bread.

Rapid Transit.

From the Washington Star Everything's a rushin'—
De sun goes down de west
Like de headlight on an engine
Dat's a-travellin' its best.

De old clock keeps a tickin': It's runnin' fast an' well. An' every now an' den you'll hear It sound de warnin' bell.

We's done got past de roses:
De wind blows crisp an' clear.
A soundin' of de whistie
Case another station's new.

Dar ain' no time fon loann'; So honey don' complain. You's got to keep a movin'. Poh to get on bo'd de train.

The Absence of Jen: A Billville Lyric. From the Atlanta Constitution.

I'm jest so lonesome that I dunne what to do— Lonesome as a daisy that's a-wishin' fer the dew Jen's gone with Johnny to the hangin'! She dressed up in her callker-red ribbons on her

hat:
He bough her lots o' candy, chewin' gum an'
likes o' that;
An' I'm jest so flusterated that I dunno whar I'm at—
Jen's gone with Johnny to the hangin'! Oh, this here love is painfuller than splittin' rails in spring.
When the river's right fer fishin' an' the birds let
out an' sing!
Fer Jen—she's got my true love. an' what's more, she's got my ring.
An' Jen's gone with Johnny to the hangin'!

Diminishing Scale.

Grandma had an open hearth Equipped with crane and spit, And there she turned her banquets out For kings and princes fit. Mother had a cookstove big

To satisfy your wish.'
And Stella feeds the inner man And so we think, if this keeps up A toothsome mess to hatch The generation yet to come

Will cook upon a match.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please give a list as complete as possible of novels dealing with the dawn of the Christian era. As yet I know only "Ben Hur," "Quo Vadis," "Fabiola" (Wiseman), "Callista" (Newman), "Vergillus" (Bach-eller), and "The Ray" (Monlaur), just issued by Herder of St. Louis. HENBY BAYARD.

"Darkness and Dawn," by Archdeacon Farrar;
"Gallus," by Adolf Wilhelm Becker; "Neaera," by
John W. Graham; "Nero," by Ernst Eckstein; "A John W. Graham; "Nero," by Ernst Eckstein: "A Christian, but a Roman," by Maurus Jokal; "Ackté," by Hugh Westbury; "The Last Days of Pompeil." Bulwer Lytton; "A Friend of Cæsar," W. S. Davis; "Philochristus," Dr. Edwin A. Abbott; "Tarry Thou Till I Come," G. Croly; "As Others Saw Him," anonymous; "Onesimus," Dr. Edwin A. Abbott; "The Burning of Rome," A. J. Church; "Empress Octavis," Wilhelm Walloth (translated); "The Gladiators," Whyte Melville; "Pearl Maiden," Rider Haggard.

i. In Mrs. Eckstrom's book, "The Penobscotman," she speaks of the lumbermen with their "picarons," and I am informed that she means a kind of spiked pole. 2. In the preface to Mr. Gellett Burgess's book, "The Picarons," he defines picaroon as a Spanish variety of rascal. 8. In a poem entitled "Ipswich Bar." published in the Atlantic Monthly for July, 1904, picaroon is used as the name of some kind of vessel. Is it not ourlous that one word should have so many widely differing meanings?

The Canadian word is a local one of uncertain

The Canadian word is a local one of uncertain origin. It is quite distinct from the word as quoted in your other examples. The lumberman's picaroon is a pole with a curved spike like a boat hook used in working among floating logs. 2. The word is derived from the Spanish picaro, a rogue or cheat. It came into common use at least as carry as the hertplanes. common use at least as early as the begining of the seventeenth century. S. It was also applied to wreckers and pirates and to piratical craft. See Capt. John Smith's Works, II., 132: "This poore vessell * * * the next day was taken by a French Pickaroune * * "

1. What were the terms of the treaty of peace of the Chino-Japanese War? 2. By what right did Commodore Perry in 1853 force the opening of the Japanese ports? 3. How much in American money is a tael?

J. H. H.

 By the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, signed April 10, 1895, China agreed to recognize the independence of Corea and to cede to Japan the peninsula of Liaotung, the Island of Formosa and the Pescadores, and to pay an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels. A new and favorable commercia treaty with Japan was promised and Japan was to retain military occupation of Wei-hai-wei until the commercial treaty was made and the second installment of the indemnity paid. Russia, France. and Germany, however, intervened and forced Japan to surrender the Liaotung peninsula, for an additional compensation of 30,000,000 taels.

There was no question of force. Commodore Perry was commissioned by President Fillmore and the United States Government to seek a treaty of friendship and, if possible, of commerce, wit Japan, and he succeeded, in 1854, in negotiating with the Shogun the American-Japanese treaty, by which the ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Hakodate were opened to foreign commerce 3. From .724 to .806 of a dollar.

Please decide the following and give authority contends that if he owes A \$10,000 and offers to ay his debt in \$10,000 worth of pennies, A wil ave to accept the same. ANTON WEIDMANN. C is wrong. In this country, under the Federal constitution and statutes the various gold coins of the national mint, notes of the United States and a specified class of United States Treasury notes are a legal tender for debts of any amount. Silver dollars also are a legal tender "for all debts. except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." Pennies are legal tender only for an amount not exceeding 25 cents.

Please let me know if Abram S. Hewitt ever ran against Hugh J. Grant for Mayor of New York and what year. PHILLP Wissig.

In one of the new plays a scene is laid in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and an equestrian statue of Joan of Arc depicted upon the back drop. Will you kindly state whether such a statue stands upon the real Rue de Rivoli?

F. A. Yes. In the Place de Rivoli.

1. A plank in the political platform of the Prohlbition party says that said party is in favor of the initiative and the referendum. What do these two expressions mean? 2. What is the number of inhabitants for each Representative in Congress as the apportionment stands now? 3. How many Representatives has Texas now in the House of Congress?

1. X. L., Texas.

1. Referendum is the term applied to the practice of submitting laws to the electorate for approval or rejection. The law is first formulated by the legislative body of the constituent assembly and is then submitted to the electorate. Initiative is the term applied to the process by which the people are enabled to draw up their own measures and have them voted on without the intermediation of the Legislature. Thus a petition signed by a certain proportion of the voting constituency is presented to the Legislature requesting that a certain measure be submitted to the popular vote. The Legislature then submits the measure without change, though it may also submit an alternative measure to be voted on at the same time. Both principles have been adopted by the Swiss Federal Government. 2. 194,182. 3. 15 in the House of Rep-

Last Sunday "K" propounded the following: For \$100 buy a mixed herd of 100 animais, paying at the rate of \$10 for each cow, \$3 for each pig, and 50 cents for each sheep. I offer the following solution: so cents for each sheep. I offer the following solution:

Let x=number of cows, y=number of pigs, and t=number of sheep. Then x+y+z=100, and 10x +3y+15z=100 (dollars), cost of the herd. Doubling the second equation and subtracting the first from it to eliminate z. 19x+5y=100.

This equation is indeterminate, and has an infinite number of solutions; but in this problem x, y, and z must all be positive integers, and none of them must be zero. Now try x=1; y is a fraction. So for x=2, 3, 4. When x=5, y=1. When x is greater than 8, y is negative. Hence x=5, y=1, is the only solution admissible for the last equation, whence, from the first equation, z=94. That is, the herd consists of

8 cows @ \$10 \$50 1 plg @ 8 8 8 94 sheep @ 50c 47 100 animals \$100 FRANK D. MITCHELL.

1. Who is Bram Stoker, author of "Dracula," &c.; is he English or American? 2. When was slavery abolished in New Jersey? 3. Did slavery ever exist in New York State, and if so, when was a bolished? 1. He is an author, theatrical manager and ex-barrister, born and educated in Ireland and since 1878 associated with Mr., now Sir, Henry Irving.

2. She emancipated her slaves on Feb. 15, 1804. 3. Slavery was recognized by law in the State of New York in 1656. It was abolished in April, 1799. Please let me know if at any time during the present Russian-Japanese war the Japanese navy entered a neutral port and captured and towed out a Russian vessel which sought refuge theretogether with names of both vessels and port entered.

WILLIAM F. BENNETT.

On Aug. 12 the Japanese destroyers Asashio and Kasami entered the neutral port of Chefo and captured and towel out the Russian destroyer Retabliciny, after a hand to hand fight on board. Japan claims that the Russian Captain and crew forfeited their right to neutral protection by offering resistance to the boarding party.

Kindly give a short account of "The Man With-out a Country" (Philip Nolan, connected with Aaron Burr.) F. C. C. The story was written by Edward Everett Hale

and published anonymously in the Atlantic Monthly in 1868. Philip Nolan, a young army officer, is supposed to become involved in Aaron Burr's conspiracy and publicly curses the United States ship on foreign service to another, so that he never sees his native land. It has been said, erroneousl

What is the value of the "talent" where the 10,000 are spoken of in Matthew xvill., 24?

IBAAC VANATTA.

The Attic silver talent, which was not a coin but a sum of money, and which is probably that referred to in the parable, was equal to about \$1,000.

1. Please give date and time of opening of old Brooklyn Bridge. 2. Date and nature of accident when many people were injured. J. W. 1. May 24, 1883. 2. May 30. A panic was caused by the fall of a woman at the stairway leading from the New York approach to the central span. during which twelve persons were crushed to death and thirty-five others injured.

I believe that in one of the Sunday editions a poem was once published which ran as follows:

"An Austrian Army awfully arrayed
Boldly by battery bestered Belgrade," &c. I am desirous of securing a copy of this poem. Can you infor n me on what date it was published, or furnish me with a copy of it! JOHN TERKY.

The verses entitled "Alliteration, or the Siege of Belgrade. A Rondeau," were first published an onymously in Wheeler's Magazine, Winchester.

England, 1828, You will find them printed in full in England, 1828. You will find them printed in full in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations," pp. 689-90

Can a Chinaman or a Japanese vote in this country?
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Auction Pitch. G. H. S. says: Three men playing each wanting one to go. Bidder says two and makes them. Who wins? The bidder has the first count, and, as he has enough to go out, he wins, no matter what points it is that he makes.

W. L. C., F. K. S. and others. A has one to go, while B wants two. A bids two pitches, making jack game to B's high low. Who goes out first? As A makes good his bid he has the first count,

Bridge. C. W. D. says: Hearts declared, the leader doubled, the dealer trebled, and the leader quadrupled. The value of the tricks is disputed. A bets doubled hearts are worth 16, and trebled must therefore be three times the last count, or \$3.18-48, and quadrupled must be 4x48-192. B bets doubled hearts are 16, trebled are three times 8, or 24, and quadrupled would therefore be four times 8, or 32.

Both wrong. The confusion arises from the

Both wrong. The confusion arises from the use of the terms "treble" and "quadruple." There is nothing in "doubling" in bridge. If hearts are doubled they are worth 16. If that is doubled again, it must be \$2, and if that is doubled once more, hearts are worth 64. In many places it is the custom to state the increased value, instead of saying "I double" and "I redouble" or "I double

T. H. J. says; Dummy says spades; leader doubles and dealer says "content." Can dummy redouble? The intention of the laws evidently is to leave the decision of this point to the leader, who doubled

Cassino. V. P. says: On the table are two kings, a 9 and a 5. A builds the 9 to a 10. B takes in the kings. A then puts a 2 on the 5 and calls it 7, to which B objects, saying A must take in the ten first.

As long as the player who has a build on the table does not trail, he may do as he pieases about taking in his build, but he must make a play of Some kind; either make another build, tak other cards, take in his opponent's build, or increase it. As A makes a second build, he is within his rights and B's objection cannot be allowed. Same answer to W. S. T.

Spade Cassino. G. H. says: A has built 2 and 5 are 7. When he comes to take it in he exchanges the five of his build for another five on the table, which is a spade. B bets this is not allowed. B is right.

Cribbage. T. H. W. says: The cards fell as follows in a two hand game: 2, 2, 5, 3, 7, 4, 6, a c. When A played the 6, he pegged a run of six, which F disputed: but B, having an ace, insisted that if A's run was good for six holes, B could peg a run Both right in pegging the runs. There are no duplicates in the eards from the acc to the second deuce, so that both runs are fair.

D. C. says: In a four hand game, A playing first, the cards fall, 9, 4, 2, 3, 5, a e, 4. The earlier pegging is agreed to, but at the end. A bets there are two distinct runs of five: B bets one only. A is right. The ace makes a run of five and the

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